PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives : of your last session has been marked by no extraor- in regard to their boundaries, was considered indisdinary political event. The quadrenial election of pensable to the commencement of the ship canal be- attention to one or two other considerations affecting elections have been made in accordance with it. Chief Magistrate has passed off with less than the tween the two oceans, which was the subject of the this subject. The first is, the effect of large importausual excitement. However individuals and parties Convention between the United States and Great tions of foreign goods upon our currency. Most of the may have been disappointed in the result, it is nev- Britain of the 19th of April, 1850. Accordingly a gold of California, as fast as it is coined, finds its way Interior that provision be made by law for the publiertheless a subject of national congratulation that proposition for the same purposes addressed to the directly to Europe in payment for goods purchased. — cation and distribution, periodically, of an analytical the choice has been effected by the independent suff- two governments in that quarter, and to the Mosqui- In the second place, as our manufacturing establish- digest of all the patents which have been, or may rages of a free people, undisturbed by those influen- to Indians, was agreed to in April last by the Secre- ments are broken down by competition with foreign- hereafter be, granted for useful inventions and disces which in other countries have too often affected tary of State and the Minister of her Britannic Ma- ers, the capital invested in them is lost, thousands of coveries, with such descriptions and illustrations as the purity of popular elections.

here and in London.

article of the convention of 1818 is still a matter of ally opened to our commerce. importance. American fishing vessels within nine or ten years have been excluded from waters to the United States and the Oriental Republic of Urutrue construction of the convention, to open all the almost wholly excluded. nopoly of the export trade in our market, and is en- her sovereignty. tering to some extent into the home consumption .- I have the satisfaction to inform you that the These facts were among those which increased the course pursued by Peru has been creditable to the sensibility of our fishing interest, at the movement liberality of her government. Before it was known in question.

ries on the coasts of the British provinces, with a bos for guano, that the Peruvian Government was view to place them upon a more liberal footing of willing to freight them on its own account, This inreciprocal privilege. A willingness to meet us in tention has been carried into effect by the Peruvian some arrangement of this kind is understood to exist Minister here, by an arrangement which is believed on the part of Great Britain, with a desire on her to be advantageous to the parties in interest part to include in one comprehensive settlement, as Our settlements on the shores of the Pacific have well this subject as the commercial intercourse be- already given a great extension, and in some respects

no permanent arrangement was effected.

structed to make on the subject.

time as fraught with serious peril.

Were this island comparatively destitute of inhabitants, or occupied by a kindred race, I should regard it, if voluntarily ceded by Spain, as a most de- annual report from that Department. sirable acquisition. But, under existing circumstances, I should look up its incorporation into our Union as a very hazardous measure. It would bring were \$49,728,386 89, and the expenditures for the into the Confederacy a population of a different na- same period, likewise exclusive of trust funds, were tional stock, speaking a different language, and not \$46,007,896 20; of which \$9,425,815 83 was on aclikely to harmonize with the other members. It count of the principal and interest of the public debt, would probably affect in a prejudicial manner the in- including the last instalment of the indemnity to Mexidustrial interests of the South; and it might revive co, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, leaving a those conflicts of opinion between the different sec- balance of \$14,632,136 37 in the Treasury on the 1st tions of the country, which lately shook the Union day of July last. Since this latter period, further pur- previous year. to its centre, and which have been so happily com- chases of the principal of the public debt have been

The rejection by the Mexican Congress of the Convention which had been concluded between that Republic and the United States, for the protection of a transit way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and of the interests of those citizens of the United States who had become proprietors of the rights which Mexican Congress of the Conjugate the stock can be procured within the previous year by 2,342,372 acres; and the sales would, without doubt, have been much larger but for the extensive reservations for railroads in Missouri, the last fiscal year was \$207,240,101; and the value of domestic productions exported was \$149,861,911; besides \$17,204,026 of foreign merchandize exported; and the value of domestic productions exported was \$149,861,911; besides \$17,204,026 of foreign merchandize exported; and the value of domestic productions exported was \$149,861,911; besides \$17,204,026 of foreign merchandize exported; and the value of domestic productions exported was \$149,861,911; besides \$17,204,026 of foreign merchandize exported; and the value of domestic productions exported was \$149,861,911; besides \$17,204,026 of foreign merchandize exported; and the value of domestic productions exported was \$149,861,911; besides \$17,204,026 of foreign merchandize exported; and the value of foreign merchandize exported was \$149,861,911; besides \$17,204,026 of foreign merchandize exported; and the value of foreign merchandize exported was \$149,861,911; besides that of the previous year by 2,342,372 acres; and the sales would, without doubt, have been much larger but for the extensive reservations for railroads in Missouri, and Alabama.

The report from the Navy Department will inform you of the properties condition of the branch of the extensive reservations for railroads in Missouri, and Alabama.

Located with bounty land warrants...........1,387,116

he purity of popular elections.

Jesty. Besides the wish to aid in reconciling the differences of the two republics, I engaged in the neployment, and the farmer to that extent is deprived of their nature and operation. The cost of such publics. Providence, not only for staying the pestilence which gotiation from a desire to place the great work of a a home market for the sale of his surplus produce. In lication could easily be defrayed out of the patent fund in different forms has desolated some of our cities, ship canal between the two oceans under one ju- the third place, the destruction of our manufactures and I am persuaded that it could be applied to no obbut for crowning the labors of the husbandman with risdiction, and to establish the important port of San leaves the foreigner without competition in our mar- ject more acceptable to inventors and beneficial to the an abundant harvest, and the nation generally with Juan de Nicaragua under the government of a civil- ket, and he consequently raises the price of the article public at large. ized power. The proposition in question was assent- sent here for sale, as is now seen in the increased cost deeply affected by the death of Daniel Webster, fill- has not proved equally acceptable to Nicaragua, but wealth of every nation must depend upon its produc- the erection, furnishing, and fitting up of an Asylum for ing at his decease the office of Secretary of State. - it is to be hoped that the further negotiations on the live industry. The farmer is stimulated to exertion by His associates in the Executive government have sin- subject which are in train, will be carried on in that finding a ready market for his surplus products, and cerely sympathized with his family and the public spirit of conciliation and compromise which ought al- benefited by being able to exchange them, without loss generally on this mournful occasion. His comman- ways to prevail on such occasions, and that they of time or expense of trans; ortation, for the manufac-

faithful services, in the most important public trusts, ecutive government of Venezuela has acknowledged of the community in which he lives is engaged in other have caused his death to be lamented throughout some claims of citizens of the United States, which pursuits. But most manufactures require an amount of finished from the point agreed on by the Commissioners the country, and have earned for him a lasting place have for many years past been urged by our charge capital and a practical skill which cannot be command. as "the point where it strikes the southern boundary of In the course of the last summer considerable anx- sense of justice will actuate the Congress of that Re- competition from abroad. Hence the necessity of lay- below Eagle Pass, which is about two-thirds of the dis-

mation from the government of Great Britain that The recent revolution in Buenos Ayres and the stitution authorizes for revenue, in such a manner as orders had been given for the protection of the fish- confederated States having opened the prospect of to protect and encourage the labor of our own citizens. eries upon the coasts of the British provinces in North an improved state of things in that quarter, the gov- Duties however should not be fixed at a rate so high America against the alleged encroachments of the ernments of Great Britain and France determined to as to exclude the foreign article, but should be so gradfishing vessels of the United States and France. The negotiate with the chief of the new Confederacy for unted as to enable the domestic manufacturer fairly to shortness of this notice and the season of the year the free access of their commerce to the extensive compete with the foreigner in our own markets, and seemed to make it a matter of urgent importance .- countries watered by the tributaries of the La Plata; by this competition to reduce the price of the manufac-It was at first apprehended that an increased naval and they gave a friendly notice of this purpose to jured article to the consumer to the lowest rate at force had been ordered to the fishing grounds to car- the United States, that we might if we thought prop- which it can be produced. This policy would place laid down in Disturnell's map, which is added to the ry into effect the British interpretation of those pro- er pursue the same course. In compliance with this the mechanic by the side of the farmer, create a mutual vinces in the convention of 1818, in reference to the invitation, our minister at Rio Janeiro and our true intent of which the two governments differ. It charge d'affaires at Buenos Ayres have been fully stimulate the industry of the whole country, and renwas soon discovered that such was not the design of authorized to conclude treaties with the newly-or- der us independent of foreign nations for the supplies the facts of the case, and submitted for my decision, the Great Britain, and satisfactory explanations of the ganized Confederation, or the States composing it. real objects of the measure have been given both The delays which have taken place in the formation of the new government have as yet prevented the ex-The unadjusted difference, however, between the ecution of those instructions; but there is every reatwo governments as to the interpretation of the first son to hope that these vast countries will be eventu-

which they had free access twenty-five years after guay, which will be laid before the Senate. Should the negotiation of the treaty. In 1845 this exclu- this Convention go into operation, it will open to the sion was relaxed so far as concerns the Bay of Fun- commercial enterprise of our citizens a country of dy, but the just and liberal intention of the Home great extent and unsurpassed in natural resources, government, in compliance with what we think the but from which foreign nations have hitherto been

outer bays to our fishermen, was abandoned, in consequence of the opposition of the colonies. Notwith- with the Peruvian charge d'affaires relative to the standing this, the United States have, since the Bay Lobos Islands was communicated to Congress toward of Fundy was re-opened to our fishermen in 1845, the close of the last session. Since that time, on pursued the most liberal course toward the colonial further investigation of the subject, the doubts which fishing interests. By the revenue law of 1846, the had been entertained of the title of Peru to those is duties on colonial fish entering our ports were very lands have been removed; and I have deemed it just very unsatisfactory evidence to ascertain what that survey of the southern and western lines of New Mexigreatly reduced, and by the warehousing act it is al- that the temporary wrong which had been unintenlowed to be entered in bond without payment of dutionally done her, from want of information, should to be entered in bond without payment of dutionally done her, from want of information, should to be entered in bond without payment of duty. In this way colonial fish has acquired the mo-

by her that her title would be acknowledged at These circumstances and the incidents above allu- Washington, her Minister of Foreign Affairs had auded to have led me to think the movement favorable thorized our charge d'affaires at Lima to announce for a consideration of the entire subject of the fishe- to the American vessels which had gone to the Lo-

tween the U. States and the British provinces. I a new direction, to our commerce in that ocean. A have thought that whatever arrangements may be direct and rapidly-increasing intercourse has sprung made on these two subjects, it is expodient that they up with Eastern Asia. The warers of the Northern should be embraced in separate conventions. The Pacific, even into the Arctic sea, have of late years illness and death of the late Secretary of State preven- been frequented by our whalemen. The application ted the commencement of the contemplated negotia- of steam to the general purposes of navigation is betion. Paine have been taken to collect the informa- coming daily more common, and making it desirable tion required for the details of such an arrangement, to obtain fuel and other necessary supplies at con-The subject is attended with much difficulty. If it venient points on the route between Asia and our Pais found practicable to come to an agreement mutu- cific shores. Our unfortunate countrymen who from ally acceptable to the two parties, conventions may time to time suffer shipwreck on the coasts of the be concluded in the course of the present winter. | eastern seas are entitled to protection. Besides these such an arrangement, affecting the revenue, will of on the Pacific requires that an attempt should be made to open the opposite regions of Asia to a munication which he may hold with the agent of a for- centuries. He has been directed particularly to re- place to place, at the pleasure of the whites. eign power is informal and matter of conrtesy. Anx- monstrate in the strongest language against the cru- The treaties which have been rejected proposed to ious to put an end to the existing inconveniences, el treatment to which our shipwrecked mariners remedy this evil by allotting to the different tribes dis-(which seemed to rest on a misconception,) I direc- have often been subjected, and to insist that they tricts of country suitable to their habits of life, and sufted the newly appointed Minister to Mexico to visit shall be treated with humanity. He is instructed, ficent for their support. This provision, more than Havana, on his way to Vera Cruz. He was respect- however at the same time to give that government the any other, it is believed, led to their rejection; and as fully received by the Captain General, who confer- amplest assurances that the objects of the U. States no substitute for it has been adopted by Congress, it red with him freely on the recent occurrences; but are such and such only as I have indicated, and that has not been deemed advisable to attempt to enter into . In the mean time, the refusal of the Captain Gen- standing the jealousy with which the governments effort has been spared by temporary arrangements to eral to allow passengers and the mail to be landed in of Eastern Asia regard all overtures from foreigners, preserve friendly relations with them. has been materially aided by the good offices of the action of Congress on this subject.

the exceptions above alluded to, been marked with tions, I invite the attention of Congress to the condi- who were parties to them, and have received their askindness and liberality, and indicates no general tion of that department of the Government to which sent. A large tract of valuable territory has thus been purpose of interfering with the commercial corresthis branch of the public business is entrusted. Our opened for settlement and cultivation, and all danger pondence and intercourse between the island and intercourse with foreign powers has of late years great- of collision with these powerful and warlike bands ly increased, both in consequence of our own growth has been happily removed. Early in the present year official notes were receiv- and the introduction of many new States into the fam- The removal of the remnant of the tribe of Semied from the Ministers of France and England, invi- ily of nations. In this way the Department of State nole Indians from Florida has long been a cherished ting the Government of the United States to become has become overburdened. It has, by the recent esa party with Great Britain and France to a tripar- tablishment of the Department of the Interior, been re- attention has been steadily directed. Admonished by tite Convention, in virtue of which the three powers lieved of some portion of the domestic business. If the past experience of the difficulty and cost of the atshould severally and collectively disclaim, now and residue of the business of that kind, such as the distritempt to remove them by millitary force, resort has
two last sessions of Congress. The cause of this omisshould severally and collectively disciaim, now and residue of the business of the future, all intention to obtain possession of bution of Congressional documents, the keeping, pub-for the future, all intention to obtain possession of bution of Congressional documents, the keeping, pub-sion is, probably, to be found in a growing belief that the the Island of Cuba, and should bind themselves to lishing and distribution of the laws of the U. States, of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs several of the system of fortifications adopted in 1816, and heretofore discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part the execution of the copyright law, the subject of reof any power or individual whatever. This invita- prieves and pardons, and some other subjects relating whilst here acknowledged in writing the obligation of The subject certainly deserves full and careful investition has been respectfully declined, for reasons which to interior administration, should be transferred from their tribe to remove with the least possible delay.— gation; but it should not be delayed longer than can be it would occupy too much space in this communica- the Department of State, it would unquestionably be Late advices from the special agent of the Government avoided. In the meantime there are certain works which tion to state in detail, but which led me to think that for the benefit of the public service. I would also sugthe proposed measure would be of doubtful constitution gest that the building appropriated to the State Depart a council of their people has been called to make their designed to protect our principal seaports from Boston tionality, impolitic, and unavailing. I have, hower- ment is not fire-proof; that there is reason to think preliminatry arrangements. A general emigration to New Orleans, and a few other important points. In er, in common with several of my predecessors, dithere are defects in its construction, and that the armay therefore be confidently expected at an early day.

The report from the General Land Office shows rected the Ministers of France and England to be chives of the Government in charge of the Department, the rections collections of the manuscript papers.

The report from the General Land Office shows therefore recommend that the appropriations necessary to assured that the United States entertain no designs with the precious collections of the manuscript papers increase activity in its operations. The survey of the prosecute them be made. against Cuba; but that, on the contrary, I should of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison and northern boundary of lowa has been completed with remark may be made of the buildings appropriated to the War and Navy Departments. The condition of the Treasury is exhibited in the

The cash receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending the 30th June last, exclusive of trust funds,

ter arise, between the governments, will be amica- In my first annual message to Congress I called your bly adjusted. This subject, however, has already attention to what seemed to me some defects in the engaged the attention of the Senate of the United present tariff, and recommended such modifications as finished, and it will now devolve upon Congress to States, and requires no further comment in this communication.

The settlement of the question respecting the port

The apportionment of representation, on the baof San Juan de Nicaragua, and of the controversy tant question. Without repeating the arguments con-The brief space which has elapsed since the close between the republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua tained in my former message, in favor of discriminading talents, his great political and professional eminence, his well-tried patriotism, and his long and I have the satisfaction to inform you that the exist always done to the best advantage where a portion tures which his comfort or convenience requires. This d'affaires at Caraccas. It is hoped that the same ed, unless they be protected for a time from ruinous New Mexico" to a point one hundred and thirty-five miles iety was caused for a short time by an official inti- public in providing the means for their payment. | ing those duties upon imported goods which the coninterchange of their respective commodities, and thus required by the habits or necessities of the people.

Another question, wholly independent of protection, presents itself, and that is, whether the duties levied should be upon the value of the article at the place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, a specific duty, graduated according to quantity, as ascertained by weight or measure. All our duties are at present ad sitions on the Department, as they could not be paid; and valorem. A certain per centage is levied on the price to discontinue all operations on the southern line of New of the goods at the port of shipment in a foreign country. Most commercial nations have found it indis- tion as to the amount of provisions and money which repensable, for the purpose of preventing fraud and mained unexpended in the hands of the commissioner perjury, to make the duties specific whenever the ar- and surveyor, it was left discretionary with them to connicle is of such a uniform value to weight or measure as to justify such a duty. Legislation should never encourage dishonesty or crime. It is impossible that the revenue officers at the port where the goods are entered and the duties paid should know with certain- hausted, and that the officers and others employed in the ty what they cost in the foreign country. Yet the law service were destitute alike of the means of prosecuting requires that they should levy the duty according to the work and of returning to their homes. such cost. They are therefore compelled to resort to The object of the proviso was doubtless to arrest the nature of the case admits. But every one must see he any that the invoice may be fabricated, and the oath by along the channel of the Rio Grande. But the terms of which it is supported false, by reason of which the the law are so broad as to forbid the use of any part of dishonest importer pays a part only of the duties which the money for the prosecution of the work, or even for are paid by the honest one, and thus indirectly receives from the treasury of the United States a reward of pay which are justly due to them. for his fraud and perjury. The reports of the Secre- and recommend a modification of the terms of the provitary of the Treasury heretofore made on this subject so so as to enable the Department to use as much of the show conclusively that these frauds have been prac- appropriation as will be necessary to discharge the existticed to a great extent. The tendency is to destroy ing obligations of the Government, and to complete the that high moral character for which our merchants survey of the Rio Grande to its mouth. have long been distinguished; to defraud the Govern. It will also be proper to make further provision by law ment of its revenue; to break down the honest impor- for the fulfilment of our treaty with Mexico for running ter by a dishonest competition; and, finally to trans. and marking the residue of the boundary line between fer the business of importation to foreign and irrespon. the two countries. sible agents, to the great detriment of our own citizens. I therefore again most earnestly recommend the adoption of specific duties, wherever it is practicable, or a home valuation, to prevent these frauds.

I would also again call your attention to the fact that the present tariff in some cases imposes a higher duty upon the raw material imported than upon the article manufactured from it, the consequence of which the early part of the present year. is that the duty operates to the encouragement of the foreigner and the discouragement of our own citizens. made to defray the cost of the surveys necessary for deeral condition of our Indian affairs, I respecfully refer ply of good and wholesome water. Some progress has The control of Congress over all the provisions of specific objects, the general prosperity of our States you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior and been made in the survey, as soon as it is completed the the accompanying documents.

The Senate not having thought proper to ratify the The affairs of Cuba formed a prominent topic in tually beneficial intercourse. It is obvious that this treaties which had been negotiated with the tribes of my last annual message. They remain in an unea- attempt could be made by no power to so great an Indians in California and Oregon, our relations with Washington. say condition, and a feeling alarm and irritation on advantage as by the U.S., whose constitutional sys- them have been left in a very unsatisfactory condition. the part of the Cuban authorities appear to exist - tem excludes every idea of distant colonial dependen- In other parts of our territory particular districts of ble institutions of the Districts, to your favorable regard.

This feeling has interfered with the commercial in- cies. I have accordingly been led to order an ap- country have been set apart for the exclusive occupatercourse between the United States and the island, propriate naval force to Japan, under the command tion of the Indians, and their right to the lands within that of the adjoining Mexican States, from the incursions and led to some acts of which we have a right to of a discreet and intelligent officer of the highest those limits has been acknowledged and respected .- of the Indian tribes. Of about 11,0.0 men of which complain. But the Captain General of Cuba is clo- rank known to our service. He is instructed to en- But in California and Oregon there has been no recog- the army is composed, nearly 8,000 are employed in the thed with no power to treat with foreign govern- deavor to obtain from the government of that coun- nition by the Government of the exclusive right of the defence of the newly-acquired territory, (including Texments, nor is he in any degree under the control of try some relaxation of the inhospitable and anti- Indians to any of the country. They are therefore as,) and of emigrants proceeding thereto. I am gratified the Spanish Minister at Washington. Any commu- social system which it has pursued for about two mere tenants at sufferance, and liable to be driven from to say that these efforts have been unusually successful

the expedition is friendly and peaceful. Notwith- new treaties of a permanent character, although no for the exclusive occupation of the Indian tribes. A diffi-

certain cases, for a reason which does not furnish in I am not without hopes of a beneficial result of the If it be the desire of Congress to remove them from State was admitted into the Union, she retained the ownthe opinion of this government even a good presump- expedition. Should it be crowned with success, the the country altogether, or to assign to them particular ership of all the vacant lands within her limits. The gotive ground for such a prohibition, has been made advantages will not be confined to the U. S., but, as districts more remote from the settlements of the whites, veryment of that State, it is understood, has assigned no the subject of a serious remonstrance at Madrid: and in the case of China, will be equally enjoyed by all it will be proper to set apart by law the territory which portion of her territory to the Indians; but as fast as her I have no reason to doubt that due respect will be the other maritime powers. I have much satisfac- they are to occupy, and to provide the means neces- settlements advance lays it off into counties, and proceeds paid by the government of Her Catholic Majesty to tion in stating that in all the steps preparatory to sary for removing them to it. Justice alike to our to survey and sell it. This policy manifestly tends, not the representation which our Minister has been in- this expedition the government of the United States own citizens and to the Indians requires the prompt only to alarm and irritate the Indians, but to compel

It is but justice to the Captain General to add, King of the Netherlands, the only European power The amendments preposed by the Senate, to the that his conduct toward the steamers employed to having any commercial relations with Japan. treaties which were negotiated with the Sioux Indicarry the mails of the U. States to Havana has, with In passing from this survey of our foreign relations of Minnesota, have been submitted to the tribes

unexampled despatch. Within the last year 9,522.953 acres of public land have been surveyed, and 8,032,4- in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

In the last fiscal year there were sold 1,553,071 acres. In addition, there were—
Reported under swamp land grants...........5,219,188 for internal improvements, railroads, &c...3,025,920

The whole amount thus sold, located under land made to the extent of \$2,456,547 49, and the surplus warrants, reported under swamp land grants, and se-The rejection by the Mexican Congress of the Con- in the Treasury will continue to be applied to that ob- lected for internal improvements, exceeds that of the

Much the larger portion of the labor of arranging

An appropriation of \$100,000 having been made at the and Navy of the United States, the proper measures have been adopted to carry this beneficent purpose into effect. By the latest advices from the Mexican Boundary Commission it appears that the survey of the river Gila, from its confluence with the Colorado to its supposed in tersection with the western line of New Mexico, has been completed. The survey of the Rio Grande has also been tance along the course of the river to its mouth.

The appropriation which was made at the last session of Congress for the continuation of the survey is subject

to the following proviso: "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used or expended until it shall be made satisfactorilyto appear to the President of the United States that the southern boundary of New Mexico is not established by the commissioner and surveyor of the United States farther north of the town called 'Paso' than the same is treaty."

My attention was drawn to this subject by a report from the Department of the Interior, which reviewed all question whether, under existing circumstances, any part of the appropriation could be lawfully used or expended for the further prosecution of the work. After a careful consideration of the subject, I came to the conclusion that it could not, and so informed the head of that Department. Orders were immediately is ued by him to the commissioner and surveyor to make no further requi-Mexico. But as the Department had no exact informatinue the survey down the Rio Grande as far as the means at their disposal would enable them, or at once to disband the Commission. A special messenger has since arrived from the officer in charge of the survey on the river, with information that the funds subject to his control were ex-

I earnestly invite your prompt attention to this subject,

Permit me to invite your particular attention to the in-

terests of the District of Columbia, which are confided by the Constitution to your peculiar care. Among the measures which seem to me of the greatest importance to its prosperity are the introduction of a copious supply of water into the city of Washington, and the construction of suitable bridges across the Potomac

to replace those which were destroyed by high water in At the last session of Congress an appropriation was For full and detailed information in regard to the gen- termining the best means of affording an unfailing sup-

> Further appropriations will also be necessary for grading and paving the streets and avenues, and enclosing and embellishing the public grounds within the city of

I commend all these objects, together with the charita-Every effort has been made to protect our frontier, and With the exception of some partial outbreaks in California and Oregon, and occasional depredations on a portion If the Rio Grande, owing, it is believed, to the disturbed state of that border region, the inroads of the Indians have been effectually restrained.

Experience has shown, however, that whenever the two races are brought into contact, collisions will inevitably occur. To prevent these collisions the United States have generally set apart portions of their territory culty occurs, however, in the application of this policy to Texas. By the terms of the compact by which that them to resort to plunder for subsistence. It also deprives this Government of that influence and control over them without which no durable peace can ever exist between them and the whites. I trust, therefore, that a due regard for her own interests, apart from considerations of humanity and justice, will induce that State to assign a small portion of her vast domain for the provisional occu-pancy of the small remnants of tribes within her borders subject of course to her ownership and eventual jurisdiction. If she should fail to do this, the fulfilment of our treaty stipulations with Mexico, and our duty to the Indians themselves, will, it is feared, become a subject of serious embarrassment to the Government. It is hoped, however, that a timely and just provision by Texas may

I invite your attention to the remarks on this subject, and on others connected with his Department, contained Measures have been to carry into effect the law of the last session making provision for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors, and it is believed that the arrangements made for that purpose will combine efficiency with economy. Owing chiefly to the advanced season when the act was passed, little has yet been done in regard to many works beyond making the necessary pre-parations. With respect to a few of the improvements ken, however, to commence no work which is not of sufficient importance to the commerce of the country to be viewed as national in its character. But works

tion, and survey of the China Sees, the Northern Pacific. and Behring's Straits; the incipient measures taken to-wards a reconnoissance of the continent of Africa eastward of Liberia; preparations for an early examination of the tributaries of the River La Plata, which a recent decree of the provisional chief of the Argentine Confederation has opened to navigation; all these enterprises, and the means by which they are proposed to be accomplished have commanded my full approbation, and I have no

boubt will be productive of most useful results. Two officers of the navy were heretofore instructed to explore the whole extent of the Amazon river from the confines of Peru to its mouth. The return of one of them has placed in the possession of the Government an interesting and valuable account of the character and rescources of a country abounding in the materials of commerce and which, if opened to the industry of the world, will prove an inexhaustable fund of wealth. The report of this exploration will be communicated to you as soon

as it is completed. Among other subjects offered to your notice by the Secretary of the Navy. I select for special commendation, in view of its connexion with the interests of the navy, the plan submitted by him for the establishment of a permanent corps of seamen, and the suggestion he has presented for the reorganization of the Naval Academy.

In reference to the first of these, I take occasion to say that I think it will greatly improve the efficiency of the service, and that I regard it as still more entitled to favor for the salutary influence it must exert upon the naval discipline, now greatly disturbed by the increasing spirit of insurbordination, resulting from our present system. The plan proposed for the organization of the seamen furnishes a judicious substitute for the law of September 1850, abolishing corporal punishment, and satisfactorily sustains the policy of that act, under conditions well adapted to maintain the authority of command and the order and security of our ships. It is believed that any change which proposes permanently to dispense with this mode of punishment, should be preceded by a system of enlistment which shall supply the navy with seamen of the most meritorious class, whose good deportment and pride of character may preclude all occasion for a resort to penalties of a harsh or degrading nature. The safety of a ship and her crew is often dependent upon immediate obedience to a command, and the authority to enforce it must be equally ready. The arrest of a refractory seaman, in such moments, not only deprives the ship of indispensable aid, but imposes a necessity for double service on others whose fidelity to their duties may be relied upon in such an emergency. The exposure to this increased and ar luous labor, since the passage of the act of 1850, has already had, to a most observable and injurious extent, the effect of preventing the enlistment of the best seamen in the navy. The plan now suggested is designed to promote a condition of service in which this objection will no longer exist. The details of this plan may be established in great part, if not altogether, by the Executive, under the authority of existing laws; but I have thought it proper, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy, to submit it to your approval.

The establishment of a corps of apprentices for the navy, or boys to be enlisted until they become of age, and to be employed under such regulations as the Navy Department may devise, as proposed in the report, I cordially approve and commend to your consideration; and I also concur in the suggestion that this system for the early training of seamen may be most usefully engrafted upon the service of our merchant marine.

The other proposition of the report to which I have referred—the reorganization of the Naval Academy-I recommend to your attention as a project worthy of your encouragement and support. The valuable services already rendered by this institution entitle it to the continuance of your fostering care.

Your attention is respectfully called to the report of the Postmaster General for the detailed operations of his Department during the last fiscal year, from which it will be seen that the receipts from postages for that time were less by \$1,431,696 than for the preceeding fiscal year, being a decrease of about 23 per cent.

This diminution is attributable to the reduction in the rates of postage made by the act of March 3, 1851, which reduction took effect at the commencement of the last

Although in its operation during the last year the act referred to has not fulfilled the predictions of its friends by increasing the correspondence of the country in proportion to the reduction of postage, I should nevertheless question the policy of returning to higher rates. Experience warrants the expectation that as the community becomes accustomed to cheap postage, correspondence will increase. It is believed that from this cause, and from the rapid growth of the country in population and business, the receipts of the Department must ultimately exceed its expenses, and that the country may safely rely upon the continuance of the present cheap rate of postage.

In former messages I have, among other things, respectfully recommended to the consideration of Congress the propriety and necessity of further legislation for the protection and punishment of foreign consuls residing in the United States; to revive with certain modifications the act of 10th March, 1838, to restrain unlawful military expeditions against the inhabitants of conterminous States or territories; for the preservation and protection from mutilation or theft of the papers, records, and archives of the nation; for authorizing the surplus revenue to be applied to the payment of the public debt in advance of the time when it will become due; for the establishment of land offices for the sale of the public lands in Califorma and the Territory of Oregon; for the construction of a road from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific ocean; for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture for the promotion of that interest, perhaps the most important in the country; for the prevention of frauds upon the Government in applications for pensions and bounty lands; for the establishment of a uniform fee bill, prescriping a specific compensation for every service required of clerks, district attorneys, and marshals; for authorizing an additional regiment of mounted men, for the defence of our frontiers against the Indians, and for fulfilling our treaty stipulations with Mexico to defend her citizens against the Indians "with equal diligence and energy as our own;" for determining the relative rank between the naval and civil officers in our public ships, and between the officers of the Army and Navy in the various grades of each; for reorganizing the naval establishment by fixing the number of officers in each grade, and providing for a retired list upon reduced pay of those unfit for active duty; for prescribing and regulating punishments in the navy; for the appointment of a commission to revise the public statutes of the United States, by arranging them in order, supplying deficiences, correcting incongruities. simplifying their language, and reporting them to Congress for its final action; and for the establishment of a commission to adjudicate and settle private claims against the United States. I am not aware, however, that any of these subjects have finally been acted upon by Congress. Without repeating the reasons for legislation on these subjects which have been assigned in former messages, I respectfully recommend them again to your favorable

this Government to bear testimony to the efficiency and integrity with which they are conducted. With all the careful superintendence which it is possible for the Heads of those Departments to exercise, still the due administration and guardianship of the public money must very much depend on the vigilance, intelligence, and fidelity of the subordinate officers and clerks, and especially on those entrusted with the settlement and adjustment of claims and accounts. I am gratified to believe that they have generally performed their duties faithfully and well. They are appointed to guard the approaches to the public Treasury, and they occupy positions that expose them to all the temptations and seductions which the cupidity of peculators and fraudulent claimants can prompt them to employ. It will be but a wise precaution to protect the Government against that source of mischief and corruption, as far as it can be done, by the enactment of all proper legal penalties. The laws, in this respect, are supposed to be defective, and I therefore deem it my duty to call your attention to the subject, and to recommend that provision be made by law for the punishment not only of those who shall accept bribes, but also of those who shall promise, give, or offer to give to any of those officers or clerks a bribe or reward touching or relating to any matter of their official action or duty.

I think it due to the several Executive Departments of

consideration

It has been the uniform policy of this Government from its foundation to the present day to abstain from all interference in the domestic affairs of other nations. The consequence has been that while the nations of Europe pursued its peaceful course to unexampled prosperity and happiness. The wars in which we have been compelled to engage, in defence of the rights and honor of the country, have been fortunately of short duration. During the terrific contest of nation against nation, which succeeded the French Revolution, we were enabled by the wisdom and firmness of President Washington to maintain our neutrality. While other nations were drawn into this wide sweeping whirlpool, we sat quiet and unmoved upon our own shores. While the flower of their numerous ar-mies was wasted by disease or perished by hundreds of thousands upon the battle field, the youth of this favored land were permitted to enjoy the blessings of peace beneath the paternal roof. While the States of Europe incurred enormous debts, under the burden of which their ubjects still groan, and which must alsorb no small part of the product of the honest industry of those countries for generations to come, the United States have once been enabled to exhibit the proud spectacle of a nation free from public debt; and, if permitted to pursue our prosperous way for a few years longer in peace, we may do the same again.

"the balance of power," yet it is said that we ought to in-terfere between contending sovereigns and their subjects; for the purpose of overthrowing the monarchies of Europe and establishing in their place republican institutions. It is alledged that we have heretofore pursued a different course from a sense of our weakness, but that now our conscious strength dictates a change of policy, and that it is consequently our duty to mingle in these contests and aid those

who are struggling for liberty.

This is a most seductive but dangerous appeal to the generous sympathies of freemen. Enjoying as we do the blessings of a free government, there is no min who has an American heart that would not rejoice to see these blessings extended to all other nations. We cannot witness the struggle between the oppressed and his oppressor anywhere without the deepest sympathy for the former, and the most anxious desire for his triumph. Nevertheless, is it prudent or is it wise to involve ourselves in these foreign wars? Is it is indeed true that we have heretofore refrained from doing so merely from the degrading motive of a conscious weakness? For the honor of the parriots who have gone before us, I cannot admit it. Men of the Revolution who drew the sword against the oppressions of the mother country, and pledged to Heaven "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor" to maintain their freedom, could never have been actuated by so unworthy a motive. They knew no weakness or fear where right or duty pointed the way, and it is a libel upon their fair fame for us, while we enjoy the blessings for which they so nobly fought and bled, to insinuate it. The truth is that the course which they pursued was dictated by a stern sense of international justice, by a statesmanlike prudence and a far-seeing wisdom, looking not merely to the present necessities but to the permanent safety and interest of the country. They knew that the world is governed less by sympathy than by reason and force; that it was not possible for this nation to become a "propagandist" of free principles without arraying against it the combined powers of Europe; and that the result was more likely to be the overthrow of republicant liberty here than its establishment there. History has been written in vain for those who can doubt this .-France had no sooner established a republican form of government than she manifested a derire to force its blessings on all the world. Her own historian informs us that, hearing of some petty acts of tyranny in a neigh-boring principality. "The National Convention declared that she would afford succor and fraternity to all na-'tions who wished to recover their liberty; and she gave 'it in charge to the executive power to give orders to the 'generals of the French armies to aid all citizens who might have been or should be oppressed in the cause of 'liber'y." Here was the false step which led to her sub-sequent misfortunes. She soon found herself involved in war with all the rest of Europe. In less than ten years her government was changed from a republic to an empire; and finally, after shedding rivers of blood, foreign powers restored her exiled dynasty, and exhausted Europe sought peace and repose in the unquestioned ascendency of monarchical principles. Let us learn wisdom from her example. Let us remember that revolutions do not always establish freedom. Our own free institutions were not the offspring of our Revolution. They existed before. They were planted in the free charters of self government under which the English colonies grew up, and our Revolution only freed us from the dominion of a foreign power, whose government was at variance with those institutions.

But European nations have had no such training for self government, and every effort to establish it by bloody revolutions has been, and must, without that preparation, continue to be a failure. Liberty, unregulated by law, degenerates into anarchy, which soon becomes the most horrid of all despotism. Our policy is wisely to govern our-elves, and thereby to set such an example of national justice, prosperity, and true glory, as shall teach to all nations the blessings of self-government, and the unparallcled enterprise and success of a free people.

We live in an age of progress and ours is emphatically a country of progress. Within the last half-century the number of States in this Union has nearly doubled, the population has almost quadrupled, and our boundaries have been extended from the Mississinpi to the Facific. Our territory is chequered over with railroads, and furrowed with canals. The inventive talent of our country is excited to the highest pitch. and the numerous applications for patents for valuable improvement distinguish this age and this people from all others. The genius of one American has enabed our commerce to move against wind and tide, and that of another has annihilated distance in the transmission of intelligence. The whole country is full of enterprise. Our common schools are diffusing intelligence among the people, and our industry is fast accumulating the comforts and luxuries of life -This is in part owing to our peculiar position, to our fertile soil, and comparatively sparse population; but much of it is also owing to the popular institutions under which we live, to the freedom which every man feels to engage in any useful pursuit, according to his taste or inclination, and to the entire confidence that his person and property will be protected by the laws. But whatever may be the cause of this unparalled growth in population, intelligence, and wealth, one thing is clear, the Government must keep pace with the progress of the people. It must participate in their spirit of enterprise, and while it exacts obedience to the laws and restrains all unauthorised invasions of the rights of neighboring States, it should foster and protect home industry, and lend its powerful strength to the improvement of such means of intercommunication as are necessary to promote our internal commerce and strengthen the ties which bind us together as a

It is not strange, however much it may be regretted, that such an exuberance of enterprise should cause some individuals to mistake change for progress, and the invasion of the rights of others for national prowess and glory. The former are constantly agitating for some change in the organic law, or urging new and untried theories of human rights .-The latter are ever ready to engage in any wild crusade against a neighboring people, regardless of the justice of the enterprise, and without looking at the fatal consequences to ourselves and to the cause of popular government. Such expeditions, however, are often stimulated by mercenary individuals, who expect to share the plunder or profit of the enterprise without exposing themselves to danger, and are led on by some irresponsible foreigner, who abuses the hospitality of our own Government by seducing the young and ignorant to join in his scheme of personal ambition or revenge, under the false and delusive pretence of extending the area of freedom. These reprehensible aggressions but retard the true progress of our nation and tarnish its fair fame. They should, therefore, receive the indignant frowns of every good citizen who sincerely loves his country and takes a pride in her prosperity and honor.

Our constitution, though not perfect, is doubtless the best that ever was formed. Therefore let every proposition to change it be well weighed, and if found beneficial, cautiously adopted. Every patriot will rejoice to see its authority so exerted as to advance the prosperity and honor of the nation, whilst he will watch with jealousy any attempt to mutilatethis charter of our liberties, or pervert its powers to acts of aggression or injustice. Thus shall conservatism and progress blend their harmonious action in preserving the form and spirit of the Constitution. and at the same time carry forward the great improvements of the country with a rapidity and ener-

gy which freemen only can display. In closing this, my last annual communication, permit me, fellow-citizens, to congratulate you on the prosperous condition of our beloved country. Abroad its relations with all foreign powers are friendly; its rights are respected, and its high place in the family of nations cheerfully recognised. At home we enjoyan amount of happiness, public and private, which has probably never fallen to the lot of any other people. Besides affording to our own citizens a degree of prosperity, of which on so large a scale I know of no other instance, our country is annually affording a refuge and a home to multitudes, altogether without example, from the Old World.

We owe these blessings, under Heaven, to the happy Constitution

ple. from the Old World.

We owe these blessings, under Heaven, to the happy Constitution and Government which were bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which it is our sacred duty to transmit in all their lutterrity to our children We must all consider it a great distinction and pr vilege to have been chosen by the people to bear a part in the administration of such a Government. Called by an unexpected dispensation to its highest trust at a season of embarrosment. have been engaged in desolating wars, our country has and alarm, I entered upon its arduous duties with extreme diffidence. I claim only to have discharged them to the best of an humble ability, with a single eve to the public good; and it is with devout gratitude, in retiring from office, that I leave the

country in a state of peace and prosperity MILLARD FILLMORE. WASHINGTON, December 6, 1852.

Heavy Receipts of Gold at the Mint. We undersrand that the receipts of gold dust at the United States Mint in the city, during the month of November, have been about \$7,250,000 This is the largest amount ever deposited there during a similar period. The exports of specie to Europe, during the month, have been less than nine hundred thousand dollars. There need be no fear now of a scarcity of gold coin for some time.-Phil. Bulletin.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD AT THE MINT -A few days ago deposit was made at the United States Mint of gold from Australia, the first we believe, that has been received there. The depositor was a young man of this country, who had been in California for two years, but was unlucky and made nothing. Tempted by the reports But it is now said by some that this policy must be changed. Europe is no longer separated from us by a voyage of months, but steam navigation has brought her within a few days sail of our shores. We see more of her movements, and take a deeper interest in her controlled to come home, and deposit a portion of his earnings, as we have stated. The gold is superior in